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#### Repeal the Fifth Section of the Panama Canal Law!

There is no duty before the Congress more urgent than the repeal of the Act of August 24, 1912, so far as it specifically exempts American shipping engaged in the coastwise trade from the payment of tolls at the Panama Canal.

As the law stands, a vessel sailing from Eastport in Maine to Port Townsend in Washington would merely smile and bow to the toll gatherer at Colon. Another vessel sailing under the British to Victoria in British Columbia would be explained? stop and pay the dollars demanded for the privilege of not having to circumnavigate South America by way of the Strait of Magellan.

This discrimination is fixed by law. In his proclamation of toll rates the President was obliged to take it into account. In ciphering out the rate of tolls warranted by the probable receipts to recognize this factor of exemption:

"No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United

Now, the question is not one of patriotam. It is not one of legislative power to favor our own coastwise trade as against that of the Dominion or as expediency. The question is simply whether the discrimination at the canal gate violates our contract with Great Bulwer treaty as to the joint control of any canal between the oceans.

Great Britain released us from the as follows:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation. or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions and charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

You may split hairs and argue over this plain provision of an international contract until you become blind through eyestrain and speechless through paralysis of the throat muscles. The fact just revenue for maintenance, interest and amortization is higher on account of the exemption of the American coastwise carriers than it would have been without such exemption, there is dis- that in Turkey there is one country but crimination against the subjects of many nations. "The Turks," he said. Great Pritain; and the treaty contract is violated. The case is not affected by the circumstance that another American ship, engaged not in the coastwise but in the foreign trade, pays as high in the veins of the modern Mohammedan a rate as any British vessel.

On the other hand, if the unfortunate legislation of last August had not been undertaken, and if the rate of charges were now based upon all canal traffic. including our own coastwise trade. THE Sun holds that there would be nothing either in the letter or in the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote contract to prevent this Government from paying back to its coastwise trade, or for that matter to its foreign oceangoing trade, every dollar received from that source. There is no inequity or discrimination there; for the obvious reason that Great Britain that the sickness is incurable." Irrewould have exactly the same right to reimburse her ship owners for canal tolls paid at Panama.

No nation can question or interfere with another's right to take money from tts treasury for the benefit of its own treaty to prevent international competition in the fostering of commerce.

"Subsidy" is now an unpopular word. "Rebate" is a word which has come to have an unpleasant significance. But repudiation of an international compact deliberately completed?

We believe that the best thing this nation can do for its own honorable standing in the eyes of the world-not ever he takes the fancy."

and then to take care of the coastwise trade, if that is advisable, in some man-Canal under the Suez Rules.

What New York Lacks.

New York has 790 miles of waterfront, a harbor unexcelled by any in the world, established commercial supremacy and resources sufficient to finance whatever engineering works may be needed to make available the wonderful facilidisposal.

paying population that has never prothe condition of the town and its people. Against frauds on the public treasury and dishonesty in administration the community has struggled with all its energy, but when the desirability of an improvement has been made clear no question of cost has for a moment daunted it. The people gladly pour out their wealth for the mammoth Catskill water supply system. They quarrel with the educational authorities because money is not spent fast enough for new schools. They demand that taxes be levied on them for additional transportation lines, and they applaud the erection of new public buildings. In no department of municipal activity has the question "What will it cost?" been asked before asking "Is it needed or desirable?"

Such being the disposition and record that menaces the present prosperity of the whole territory dependent on the commerce that must be accommodated? flag from St. John in New Brunswick How can their apparent lack of wisdom their health. President McCRRA has

comprehensive planning and intelligent building, that the great bulk of the population has never recognized the possibility of its receiving a serious blow to say nothing of a damaging injury. Notwithstanding the repeated warnings of farsighted men, the port has proved sufficient to the demands made on it and expenditures, the President's ex- The prophecies that shipping would pert, Professor Johnson, was compelled seek other harbors have not been fulfilled. Fach threatening emergency has been met by a temporary makeshift. Because of this the town has never been awakened to the necessity of provision

for the future. Has Secretary STIMSON'S refusal to allow the addition of another piece of patchwork opened the eyes of the against foreign transoceanic commerce. a benefactor worthy of all praise. One only sickness excuses him. There must It is not one of maritime economics and thing only has New York lacked for the complete protection of its position and understanding of the absolute necessity of using wisely its opportunities. Britain when that Power released us of improving for to-morrow its opporfrom the obligations of the Clayton- tunities. If Secretary STIMSON's slap in the face has transformed self-complacency into lively concern the future of the great city is assured, whether it results in 1,000 foot piers north of the preceding compact and in return the Chelsea improvement, the development United States Government formally of South Brooklyn, or in any one of half and solemnly adopted and applied to a dozen other readjustments at once burden at the age of 65. His predeces-Panama the principle of the Suez Rules, practicable and of comparatively easy accomplishment.

### Mr. Bryce as a Prophet.

1876," by JAMES BRYCE, author of "The much longer, and the reasons are obvi-Holy Roman Empire." This was the ous enough. There is no strain quite ter contains some political reflections, chair and share his pillow. based upon the author's observations upon the probable future of Turkish domination; and the opinions thus expressed thirty-five years ago are of remains that if the rate charged to special interest at the present time in British subjects in order to provide a view of what appears to be the fast approaching downfall of Mohammedanism in European Turkey.

The first thing that struck Mr. BRYCE as a fresh discovery, though the state ment had often been made before, was "or as we ought rather to say, the Mohammedans, are not Turkey any more than the Protestants beyond St. George's Channel are Ireland." He points out that very little real Turkish blood flows population of Asia Minor and Europe; they no longer possess the national character of the Osmanli Turks who originally invaded the country as in-

truders from the steppes of Turkestan: "They are still in fact a hostile army encamped among unarmed subjects who detest them and are kept in check partly by the want of arms and courage, and partly

by their own intestine jealousies." The second fact that impressed Mr BRYCE even then was that the Turkish Government was dying. "It has been sick for a long time," he wrote; "and it may have yet a good many years to linger. But it is not the less certain spective of the question whether the Turkish Government deserved to die or not, Mr. BRYCE called attention to the condition to which it had brought outstanding fact is that a new force some of the finest countries on earth:

"It is really not so much a governmen in our sense of the word as no government Some philosopher impressed by the evils of the purposes of the Hay-Pauncefote of bureaucratic centralization has defined few years can reveal in their full magnithe perfect government as anarchy plus a street constable. Here you have anar- ducted a war which in the size of armies

The Turkish Government as it existed the greatest of European wars of the in 1876 was declared to be a device for past, while the Bulgarian advance in wastefully squeezing money out of the Thrace recalls the generalship of the is either word as ugly as "repudiation" - poorest class to be spent "most of it on Sedan or Jena campaigns in celerity as the Sultan's harem and palaces and the well as success. rest on ironclads and rifles, and for Whatever distribution of territories permitting everybody with arms in his the concert of Europe may make at hands to seize his neighbor's fields and its congress, the Bulgaria the war has carry off his neighbor's daughter when- created will number more subjects than

ner equally open to Great Britain or to a traveller as Mr. BRYCE. Turkish rule litical consequences. any other nation using the Panama was manifestly moribund even then; and it was only a question of a few years when it should fall. Under these cirpiece of folly for Great Britain to endeavor to maintain the status quo in Turkey:

"In the moral and political as in the maas status quo; all is change and motion, if ties that nature has put at the city's not from worse to better then from better to worse. England may save the Sultan New York has an electorate and tax from foreign invaders, she may aid him to suppress internal revolts. But she will tested against the imposition of a bur- not thereby arrest that sure and steady process of decay which makes his government more and more powerless for anything but evil. She may delay but she canno prevent the arrival, after another era of silent oppression varied by insurrections and massacres, of a day when the Turkish Empire will fall to pieces and its spoils be shared by powerful neighbors or revengeful subjects.

The day thus predicted by Mr. BRYCE in his youth seems now at hand, when he is about to lay down the cares of states manship and seek comparative rest in literary pursuits. At this time of his retirement it is interesting to observe how accurate were his observations and how sagacious his prophecies in the early years of his career.

#### The Railroad Executive.

Two railroad then of long service. President JAMES MCCREA of the Pennof New York, why have its people allowed sylvania Railroad Company and M. E. their port works to fall into a condition INGALLS, chairman of the Big Four, have resigned with the explanation that they must give up work of such rigor and responsibility to conserve een in harness for forty-eight years, The explanation is discouragingly and Chairman INGALLS for more than simple. So much has nature done for forty. Both began at the foot of the the port, so great has it grown without ladder as rodmen, and as they rose their labors made greater and greater demands upon them until the top was reached, and then their hours of work were limited only by their endurance and the responsibility they shouldered was often near breaking them down.

Men in ordinary pursuits envy such executive giants the handsome salaries they receive, but they are always earned. often at the cost of physical welfare and the enjoyments of home life. There are no greater bondmen in industry than executive railroad officers. It is voluntary servitude, but of a kind that allows them little rest, scant time for change and recreation, and almost never a vacation. The general manager no less than the president must devote public? Should this be the case he is himself body and soul to his duties, and of course be a fascination about such a calling, and it is the fascination of doing in the country: a general realization big things in a big way; but it takes heavy toll of vitality. The collapse sometimes comes when the victim believed he was still in the prime of life.

There are no very old men manage ing great railroad systems, as a rule. Few indeed stay at their posts until they reach the age of MELVILLE E. INGALLS. who is seventy, the son of a Maine farmer. President McCREA congratulates himself upon release from his six years of service as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; was, in fact, killed by toil and responsibility. Only In 1877 was published a book entitled two of the company's presidents passed "Transcaucasia and Ararat; Being Notes | the age of Mr. McCrea. Bankers, merof a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of chants and professional men endure second work from the pen of the dis- so severe and prolonged as the railroad tinguished statesman and friend of executive undergoes, and few know American institutions. The last chap- what cares sit at the back of his office

## Peace in the Balkans.

The application of the Turkish Government to the Bulgarians to grant an armistice plainly forecasts the close of the amazing war in the Balkans. With only Constantinople and a few closely besieged fortresses left of her European empire Turkey has made an appeal which could come only from a defeated nation at the end of her military strength. Henceforth the direction of the Ralkan question must rest with the Great Powers who alone can moderate the demands and apportion the gains of the victori-

ous allies. That this final settlement will be difficult recent incidents have proved, even if earlier pages of the history of the Eastern question are ignored. Greece. Bulgaria, Servia and even Montenegro have ambitions which frequently conflict, while Rumania, Austria, Russia and Italy have quite as obvious interests

which Balkan aspirations threaten. In consequence a great European gathering such as the Congress of Berlin is inevitable. At that conference more European territory will be disposed of than by any treaty since the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Here too the rivalries of individual nations and of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente will unquestionably meet, and a period of anxiety, of apprehension and even of danger must follow, however probable peaceful settlement in the end

may appear. But all this is in the future; the on has risen in Europe. A Southern Sla "risorgimento" like that of Italy half a century ago has produced changes in European affairs which only the next tude. Four little nations have conand the number in battle approximates Hamburg.

the Prussia FREDERICK the Great left, to speak of its self-respect-is to brings. These fragments from the fuller pic- and even Servia have an area larger

the bear upon Congress the force of a ture of the conditions which prevailed than that of the Sardinian kingdom public opinion which will compel the m the Turkish Empire thirty-five years which served as the foundation of modrepeal of the discrimination enacted, ago are sufficient to indicate the de- ern Italy. Such are the great transmoralization which then existed. The formations the four weeks war has spirit of prophecy was naturally awak- wrought in the condition of the southern ened by what he saw in so intelligent Slavs, which must have permanent po-

> The Russian aviator EFIMOFF, who tells when it should fall. Under these cir-cumstances it seemed to Mr. BRYCE a "very old" machine, which was struck several times by rifle bullets and shrapnel and of grasping his revolver to shoot himself if the Turks brought down his craft, must be as much of a myth as terial world there is in reality no such thing adventure in the air earlier in the Balkan campaign.

> > Mr. TAFT did one of the bravest things in his life when he accepted an invitation to attend the next Gridiron Club dinner in Washington.

There is no pang in life comparable with that revealed by the expense accoun of the defeated candidate.

The latest scene in the House of Commons suggests a faithful imitation of the language of French deputies and the manners of Austrian legislators.

Anybody can ride a bicycle, but why doesn't the Hon. Woodbow Wilson practise on the donkey during his vacation?

BAD AIR IN STREET CARS. Reform in the Opening of Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. the Public Service Commission is consider it might with profit to our citizens take un the subject of car ventilation.

As a rule there are ten windows, with an

qual number of ventilators, in each car My observation is that as each car leaves a terminal point, having come out of the shouts to the conductor to open so many side, and in obeying the order the conductor invariably among others opens the end ventilators in front.

With windows open or the rear door losed, as is generally the case, this adjustnent provides a heavy draught of cold air. shooting down square and fair on the sengers sitting directly underneath. I am an advocate of and believe in pure some air, I am radically opposed to draughts in this climate at any season

It has been in my mind some time that an equitable arrangement would be to require the front four ventilators of sides to be kept constantly closed, while all or a majority of the rear ventilators should This would apply also to the

windows. Those afraid of colds and chills satronize the front of the car, even standing if no seats were available, while the im-munes could have the remainder of the car. Recently coming down Ninth avenue the the ventilators, opened. It was a raw, cold night and the exposure of the short ride passages that sleep for the night was an

If the rear ventilators for two-thirds the length of the car are open the suction will purify the air, assisted by the frequent opening of the front door. PHILIP KING.

NEW YORK, November 14.

CROTON AND THE GERMS. Citizen's Remarks on the Purity of the Watershed Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Your nunciamento to the effect that there's no ospital in the heart of the Croton water-

germ thrives and multiplies in cold, dark-ness and damp. The watershed and aqueduct seem to supply ideal conditions for the propagation and general distribution of the germs to the whole population of New York

at Bedford station as an illustration cated at the top of a slope which drains directly into Croton Lake. It shelters 300 tuberculous patients, a large percentage of them able to roam about the adjacent territory. Even if all observed strictly the tuberculosis discipline (which is not likely) there would still be emanations from then on the ground eventually to be washed into New York's water supply. Sunshine is of ourse deadly to the germs, but in West hester county there are often stretches of old, dark, damp days in which, according thrive and multiply.

The main drainage of the Montefo Home is taken care of by a disposal system which treats the sewage chemically and catters the result through tile pipes just below the surface. Dr. Porter of the State Board of Health allowed the con-tinuance of the Monteflore Home in the watershed on his recommendation of

Presumably this system is ordinarily efficacious. Suppose, however, that even for a little while there is a breakage in the main pipes, or that the chemicals in the vats run out or fail to do their work and that the rains wash the deposits into the Crotor

Once in the aqueduct the germs, again according to the doctors, would make their journey to New York under conditions of darkness, coldness and moisture ideal for heir preservation and multiplication. A short repose in the uncleaned tanks on the s of our apartment houses and tene-ts should rest them up for active work in they leave the spigots on the floors w. And yet we plaster our public es with "Do Not Spit" signs, and arrest ders against the wise ordinance. r. Folks advocates the establishment of

Mr. Folks advocates the establishment of another and larger tuberculosis hospital at Yorktown, also contiguous to the reservoirs. Then the Yorktown germs would meet the Montefiore germs in the aqueduct, there would be a greater number of intermarriages, increased germ progeny and a boom in the medical, undertaking and bottled water trades.

This is not written in opposition to the establishment and multiplication of tuberculosis hospitals. Every encourgement should be given to the splendid fight being made by science and philanthropy against the white plague.

me white plague.

My point is that no such institution should ermitted to exist where there is eve slightest or most hypothetical chan is contaminating our water suppl

of its contaminating our water supply. There are plenty of convenient sites in New York State where the Yorktown and Monteflore hospitals could be advantageously located and where there would not be the slightest danger of contamination. They certainly should not be in the Croton water-shed.

Nevember 14. NEW YORK, November 14. From the American Hebrew.

The Jewish census of Hamburg gives another evidence of a decreasing Jewish population, in 1903 Hamburg counted 19,602 Jews, only 1,92 per cent. of the total population. In 1874 Jews formed 4 per cent. of the total population of Hamburg

A LAT. I'm sure that Shakespeare never wrote in such fine shape as this; I'm thinking it should bring a s fill my soul with bilss. I sing about the price of eggs and how they reach the sky: a dollar scarce will now avail a dozen
sexy: a dollar scarce will now avail a dozen
new to buy. But though I fain would
cackle loud, perhaps I'd better
not; some editors might find
this fresh, but others
think it see

THE EARLY SUFFRAGETTE. ome Lights of History on the Movemen

in the State of New Jersey.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That Was an interesting editorial article which you had in THE SUN of Sunday, November 10, reciting the fact that the State of New rsey in her Constitution of 1776 provided that "all inhabitants of full age and worth £50" should be entitled to the elective franhise; and the further fact that in 1790 the Legislature of the State to remove any am- suggest, that he wants to be iguity which might exist as to whether the clause included women inserted the words "he or she," referring to the inhabitants entitled to the franchise. It is also orrect, as you say in your editorial article, Poporr, who had an amazing and fatal that in 1807 the law was repealed; but you are not accurate when you say that it re-mained on the statute books as a dead letter for sixty-five years. The truth is that a careful reading of the history of the State of that period and a reference to the news contained in periodicals published in that day show that the law did not remain a dead women vote under it, and that the State of New Jersey had some rather discreditable experiences. In confirmation of this it is significant to note that the preamble to the resolution abolishing woman suffrage comnenced in words as follows: "Whereas it is highly necessary to safety, quiet, good order and dignity of the State," &c. The suffragists of to-day will not like to hear and it may cause them some dismay; but it

is the absolute truth nevertheless

The experiment of New Jersey covered

in all but a period of thirty-one years. Its experience was somewhat as follows: For a number of years the privilege granted the women under the law was not availed of, ecause, as in most of our States [to-day, the majority of the women did not want the ballot and it was not the custom. It is said that for something like twenty-one years there were no recorded instances of romen voting. A Newark paper known in one of the contests between the old ederal and Democratic parties, when the factional spirit ran very high, just at the close of the day a committee for one side suddenly brought in a large number of women and insisted that they be allowed to vote; of course they could not be ex-cluded. As a result of this beginning we learn that in the Presidential contest of 1800 women of all colors voted quite gen erally throughout the State. Two year later at a very closely contested local election women did not vote very extensively because it was said that the election actually turned on a group of colored women who voted together. In the next year, 1803, there was a very close contest upor tion of a court house and county jail, and the issue lay between the cities of Newark and Since the excitement ran high the politicians spared no means or methods whatever to bring out as full vote as possible, each for his own side just as they do to-day. Women were freely ressed into service, and the colored as we as the white voted and they were brough the polls in large numbers. that, but we learn from a State historian writing of that time, the Hon. William Whitehead, that the modern crime of re peating was resorted to, just as it is to-day to change their dress and manner of ap pearance-and who can manage that as woman can?-as often as they could, and many voted not only once but twice and oftener. The scandal of this election reached such a point that the Legislature at its next session paid no attention to the result of the fraudulent contest and erected the court house of its own motion withou any reference to the expressed opinion of the voters. Further unsatisfactory result in the two or three years following led to the repeal of the law in 1807. To this repea there was no opposition, even among the This was an unusual experience, perhaps

but somehow it sounds terribly true and modern, and certainly illustrates the con ditions that are quite likely to prevai recent editorial article on the purity of when the suffrage is forced upon the women at the instance of a group of agitators when we have every reason to doubt tha the majority wants it. The New Jersey experiment also illustrates how the suffrage may be picked up and easerly resorted to The doctors tell us that the tuberculosis for a time when the custom of voting among women is new, only to be thrown aside later class, and the instrument seized upon by corrupt politicians to bring the less scrupu-lous to the polls. Revelations which have already come to light as the result o roman's suffrage in Colorado prove that the New Jersey experience will not long remain

If it be urged that our society has imwe of course admit that it has in many respects which are too well known to require rehearsing, but mostly in the realm of science and physical comforts, with some moral reforms. But human nature is very much the same, and certainly it must be doubted whether the woman of to-daymean the so-called advanced woman who occupies the centre of the stage and in superior to the woman of the former region Judging from the testimony of history and the literature of those times and from the impress which the woman of the nineteenth century made upon her own generation and those following, and when we recall that she was the mother of the virile and sterling generation of men who figured in our nation's history toward the of the last century, we are very sure the American woman of the period was much superior to her sister of

to-day. The feminist of to-day, emancipated though she boasts herself, is less lovely less attractive, less influential, less refine and alas, for it is too true, she is less modes than the American woman of the generations preceding earning and in intellectual attainments, she is inferior in all that goes to make up the sweetness and charm of womanhood and nately is generally a Barkis.

Personally I would favor the institution of a o attract public attention and her love of the sensational, and by the undignified spectacle of her suffragette parades, the eminist reveals no traits of character which will enable her to bring into the elective machinery of the State an influence, mo tive or impulse one bit better or more unselfish than the men bring into it now ARTHUR C. GRAVES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 18.

It is proper to observe that the remark ttributed by Mr. Graves to THE SUN in the first paragraph of the foregoing letter is his own, not ours. THE SUN did not say that the New Jersey election law with the words "his or her" and "he or she" in t remained on the statute books as a dead letter for sixty-five years. It was repealed in 1807. What THE SUN said was that "the right then recognized lay dormant for sixty-two years until the Territory of Wyoming, in 1869, gave the ballot

A Surprised Philadelphian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Had the incident described below occurred in Boston it would not have surprised me; but as indicating intellectual uplift of New York I found

Visiting the zoological display in Bronx Park some time ago, and having missed the quarters occupied by the direct descendants of our simian ancestors. I looked about for one who might give me guidance. At this moment there came along a youth of perhaps 11 years, whose decidedly studious appearance was heightened by cidedly studious appearance was heightened by an enormous pair of spectacles which he wore upon his nose and a formidable volume which he carried under his "Young man," I said, "can you direct m

"Sir." he replied in a polite but as I thought superior manner, "you will find the collection of primates over in that direction," to which he

THE DECLINE AND FALL

ecretary Stimson Not to Be Charge With Its Decadence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I make no pretensions of being a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I do not think your editorial entitled "Thriftless Town" in o-day's Sun is fair to Secretary Stimson. You say: "We do not assume, what a su-perficial examination of his report might. as the man who started the Decline and Fall of New York."

Secretary Stimson nor any other man can start the decline and fall of New York. If the handwriting is on the wall and from a commercial standpoint New York reads as Belshazzar read, "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin," it will be the fault of the powers "Mene. Mene. Tekel that be in New York

It is proverblal that New York has the poorest docks of any large port in the world. Everything in the shape of dock building has been a makeshift, nothing permanent. I do not live in New York. time we live near enough to be interested and read the signs of the times. The ship-York's waning commercial power and are able to see that instead of being a port every nation is obliged to use there are others which are aggressively wooing her supremacy away. ARINGTON H. CARMAN. PATCHOGUE, N. Y., November 13.

For Commerce, Not for Freak Ships To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article on our "Thriftless Town" is very much to the point, and you do well to urge taking a hand at the present time.

It is a good thing that Secretary Stimso has taken a decided action and refused to further extension of the piers. He probably is well enough posted on existing conditions to know that his actic could never lead to his being looked upon as a man who started the decline and

The decline of our shipping will never be due to the want of a few docks for dock-States was declared as practically at ing "freak" ships. If the decline comes it will be largely owing to the fact that we have taken no proper means for the handling of

transported to and from our port. Sir William White, the well known English naval architect, in a paper on the maximum dimensions of ships read in New York last November went into the general question of the building of these very large ships. His contention seemed to be that the Mauretania and Lusitania His contention seemed were as large as any ships need be. He pointed out to the ship builders and ship owners that the public and the dock authorities would have something to say when it came to the question of docking hese very large ships, of which two or three were then building, the capital outlay whether it would pay to make arrangements to dock any such ships.
I believe that I am right in saying that

none of these ships carries more than two or three thousand tons of freight. Therefore as freight carriers they are a negligible quantity. The only people who are likely to suffer if these ships do not come to our port would be the hotel keepers. The worst of it is these ships are almost unquestionably built for advertising purposes, first one and then the other of the big ship owners endeavoring to get the largest ship

The whole question of our docking facilitles certainly needs the fullest consideration at the present time, and it is to be hoped that the action of the Secretary of War will not only lead to the building of proper docks for docking large ships but also to the proper equipment of the docks so that freight can be handled in an economical

NEW YORE, November 14.

Turkish Refugees. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: From the seat of war comes the heartrending report of hundreds of thousands of women

and children driven from their homes by the merciless Bulgarian armies and encamped around the walls of Constantinople, at least those of them able to survive the bitter hardships of the journey. Unsheltered, without food and exposed to the rigors of the Balkan climate, must these multitudes of innocent people

The Osmanli are a proud race and would die sooner than ask for charity, and in spite of what has been said and written they remain a God fearing and devout Here is a stupendous task which I hope and believe the American people will grap proved over that of a hundred years ago, are necessary and our religious organizations should take the lead. Christian mis sionaries have always enjoyed the protection of the Turkish Government people. What are they doing in this hour of opportunity? Now is the time for us to show that our Christianity is real and not a gospel of sectarian hate.

> our traditions it would be if instead two ships laden with food were on the way to the starving victims. EAST ORANGE, N. J., November 14.

From a Sour Old Bachelor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have b reading the report of the English committeere and have come to the conclus only one moral, though it seems para doxical to use such a word, to be drawn fro doxical to use such a word, to be drawn from it. The old advice to those about to marry, Don't, was unnecessarily abrupt. Some years ago a young friend wrote to me that he was in grave danger of being married and asked me is avoid this common peril. I immediately and I have his eternal gratitude. He learned the truth of the dictum of womanhood with regard to men, that most women can be happy without a husband, but few women can be happy with one. A man is always unworthy, but unfortu

breach of promise court far more than the expar sion of the divorce court. A divorce is really breach of promise somewhat belated, and it urely better to break one's promise before than after marriage. The proportion of divorce case o breach of promise cases is absurd. If the portions were reversed both had and would would have a greater chance of happiness, and there would be less weeping over divorce and more laughter over breaches of promise, which at any rate are very often only sensible second Non-Plus BROOKLYN, November 14.

Protest Against the Use of a Familiar Place

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having my attention particularly called to it this morning by a death notice of an old friend whose burial is to take place in historic Sleepy Hollow Ceme-tery, I am more than ever impressed with the, to say the least, bad taste of the governors of the new club recently established in that vicinity in using the name, so lovingly associated with

He asked the privilege of naming it, and we who have lived here, during his life and since, must feel that it is in the nature of a sacrilege nd would have called from him a protest. more than one it has been spoken of, and the obj tion to the name given as a reason for refusal Never was a name more beautifully appro-

priate for a sacred place, or less so for a social organization. If you will publish this it will greatly relieve my mind of an impression that as been increasing since the club assumed the name, to which it would seem it had no clai

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, November 14 Doesn't Work Both Ways.

Knicker-There is a pot of gold at the rain Bocker-But there is no rainbow at the end

Fatal Kindness. Piret Turkey-Doesn't he know he is fat? Second Turkey-No, he is so rich his friend

# FILIPINOS LOOK NOW FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

Islands Expect Independence From Next Year's Democratic Administration.

HEAR BRYAN IS COMING

Aguinaldo Comes to the Front as Candidate for High Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Stagnation of

development of the Philippines and demoralization of the Filipinos themselves will result from continued agitation by Democratic leaders in Congress of projects for releasing the islands from the control of the United States, in the opinion of army officers and others who have had administrative experience in the islands. One bill indersed by the Democratic eaders of the House already is pending and a serious effort is likely to be made to put it through at the special session.

limited independence at once and complete independence by 1920. In a demonstration which took place Manila immediately after the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidence officials here see the first indication of what is to come. More than 20,000 Fill pinos, it is reported from Manila, indulged in the wildest jubilation over the Democratic victory and listened to addresses in which the rule of the United

if one is called. This bill provides for

an end. It is regarded as significant here that on this occasion Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurrection following the war with Spain, appeared publicly for the first time since his capture by the American troops in the islands. He addresse the gathering inthe first political speech he had made since the end of his insurrection. It is believed here that this action on the part of Aguinaldo means that from now on he will be in the front ranks of the aspirants for political honors which Democratic proposals have led the Filipinos to believe to be almost within their

Wilson's election the Filipino press has been busy sketching the future, all assuming that the Democratic administra tion will arrange for their independence quickly. These newspapers have already informed their readers that W. J. Bryan who for years has been the champion in the United States of Filipino indepen dence, is to be Governor-General after March 4, and that Fiske Warren, for a time prominent as a leader of the antiimperialist movement, is to be vicepresident of the Philippine Commission. The group of would-be political leaders in Manila and other places in the Philippines are already busy, officials here are informed, with their propaganda prelimi nary to getting voters into line to suppor them for the offices which they believe

them for the offices which they believe the Democrats will open to them.

The possibility of the islands being soon turned over to the Filipinos has already caused a cessation in the flow of capital to the Philippines. Americans who have already invested in the Philippines declare they will not venture another cent in the islands' industries until they know whether or no American control is to be continued.

On his recent trip to the Pacific Major-

On his recent trip to the Pacific Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, former commander of the Philippines division, was besieged by Americans interested in the Philip-pines, who said they were planning to sever all business connections in the tinuance of American control continu much longer. Decisive action by the Democrats in favor of freeing the Philip-pines within the next few years will result in a general exodus from the islan of Americans and other foreign investor

of Americans and other foreign investors, according to reports received here. It is believed that the Democratic It is believed that the Democratic leaders may fight shy of granting the Filipinos immediate independence, or even passing the Jones bill, which proposes to give them limited self-government for eight years, to be followed in 1920 by absolute independence. It is expected, however, that the Democrats will compromise by promising to give the Filipinos independence on a specified date, thus committing future administrations to make good on a pledge made by this Congress.

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Men who have spent many years in the Philippines declare that the number of capable, educated men among the Filipinos is very small indeed as compared to their total population of 6,000,000 people. This small group is already active in a political way and has shown that it exerts a powerful influence on the vast body of the people, who believe the most absurd statements made to them by such leaders.

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One result of the Democratic promises has been the establishment by Manuel Queson, one of the Filipine delegates to Congress, of a magazine of protest against the government of the Philippines by the United States. Queson founded this publication last September and then left for the Philippines, where it is understood he is carrying on political campaigns with a view to strengthening his position with his people at home. He and others of the small group of leaders are said to be anticipating the surrender of control of the government by the United States, with a view to gaining for themselves the Presidency and other offices in the contemplated republic. Many of the verymen who are agitating the question of independence are themselves on record as having informed Americans that they received that imposition in the contemplated that imposition in the contemplated that imposition in the contemplate of the contemplate in the contempl having informed Americans that they realized that immediate independence would be fatal to the peace, prosperity and development of the islands and the

This is the plank in the Democratic platform which Gov. Wilson and the Democratic leaders are pledged to fulfil:

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy, in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment which has involved us in enormous expense brought us weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philip-pine Islands as soon as a stable governnent can be established, such indepen neutralization of the islands can be secure by treaty with other Powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such necessary for coaling sta-

Charles A. Towne Taxed Too High

tions and naval bases.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger disnissed yesterday suits against ex-Senator Charles A. Towne brought by the City o ew York to collect taxes on an assessm of \$25,000 in 1906 and \$15,000 in 1907. Mr. Towns testified that he received no notice of the assessments and for that reacond didn't swear off his taxes. He said that in both years he had no taxable property because his bank account was not ever \$300, his personal effects valued at 300 ever \$3,000 and he had obligations of